1/24/84 57155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

NOVEMBER, 1983

NONFARM JOBS DECLINE IN NOVEMBER

SEASONAL INFLUENCES CAUSE EMPLOYMENT DROP

The number of nonagriculture jobs in South Carolina fell 1,400 in November to 1,180,700. Seasonal influences in tourist-related industries were primarily responsible for the decline. Nonagricultural employment was 19,800 greater than the comparable year-ago level of 1,160,900.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SKIDS DOWNWARD

Jobs in the service industry fell 2,900 to 174,200 in November. The effect of seasonal downturns was felt throughout most of the sector. Persons employed in hotels and other lodging places realized a decline of 1,100 jobs. Within the service sector, the education and hospital groups reported moderate employment advances of 200 and 100, respectively.

The finance, insurance, and real estate employment level was reduced by 300 in November. However, the current number of jobs at 51,600 was 1,700 above the comparable year-ago figure.

In spite of seasonal employment upturns in department stores, trade employment moved down from 234,000 in October to 233,800 in November. The decline was centered in wholesale trades, where 300 persons in the soft-good industry were separated from their jobs. The retail work force increased 100 over the month as health employment gains in general merchandise and food stores more than offset dips elsewhere in the sector.

Experiencing upturns of 200 each in employment were manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Within manufacturing, employment growth was centered in durable goods. The hard-good work force increased 300 to 111,100 in November. The advance

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	7
3	Manhour Index Summary	8
4	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	11,12
5	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	13,14
6	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	15
7	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston-North Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	16
8	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	17
9	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	18
10	Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	19
11	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	20
12	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	21

was attributed to workers returning to their jobs after layoffs. Nondurable-good employment was lowered 100, reflecting decreases reported in textiles and chemicals. Layoffs occurred in both industries, which caused declines of 100 and 200, respectively. Employment growth in the soft-good sector was recorded in the apparel and paper industries. All remaining manufacturing groups were unchanged in November.

The transportation and public utilities job count moved up 200 to 56,400 as most industry groups increased slightly in November. The number of wage earners in trucking and warehousing dropped 100 over the month. Construction employment rose 100 between October and November to reach a level 2,700 above the November, 1982 figure.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES

Due to advances throughout the sector, government job-holders experienced a hefty surge in jobs during November. The 1,600 increase in the ranks of the employed was caused primarily by an 1,100 jump in local government. The state government work force moved up 400 to 71,700 as a result of increases in both education and other state government. The federal employment count rose moderately from 37,200 to 37,300 from October to November.

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN DECEMBER

The total nonagricultural job count is expected to advance in December, reflecting major increases in trade; manufacturing; and transportation, and public utilities. Construction employment is expected to remain basically unchanged from November to December. Employment in services and government is expected to decline moderately in December.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DECREASES SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped 100 to 542,000 in November. When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 7,600.

Seasonal drops in service employment resulted in a 1,200 decline. Hotels and other lodging places were the predominant factor, decreasing 700 to 10,200.

The government sector added 700 women, pushing the total to 130,400. Local education, with a growth of 600 females, was responsible for the upturn.

General merchandise stores produced the largest uptrend, adding 800 to 18,900. This figure was 500 below the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier.

Manufacturing increased 200 to 149,300. The durable-good sector advanced 300 to 35,500, while nondurable goods remained constant. Neither transportation and public utilities, nor finance, insurance, and real estate showed any monthly change.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Bush River Road Shopping Center	Lexington	(Unknown)	The completion of this shopping center will include a gourmet wine and cheese shop, a paper shop, and a gourmet cooking utensils shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate showed no change in November, holding steady at 8.1%. This represents 115,200 jobless individuals. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.4% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,426,800	1,427,200	1,482,400	175,730	175,390	179,030
Total Employment	1,311,600	1,312,100	1,321,200	163,310	162,550	163,960
Total Unemployment	115,200	115,100	161,200	12,420	12,840	15,070
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.1	10.9	7.1	7.3	8.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,870	196,270	199,450	282,420	280,530	295,650
Total Employment	185,930	184,550	185,220	262,990	261,070	264,450
Total Unemployment	10,940	11,720	14,230	19,430	19,460	31,200
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	10.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO GROW

The average workweek of production workers in the state's factories showed continued growth in November rising to 41.6 hours from a revised 41.4 hours the month before.

In the durable-good sector, the workweek actually edged down slightly (0.1 hour) as a result of declines of more than 1.0 hour in lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures. However, substantial increases among groups producing business equipment and machinery kept the workweek in hard goods from slipping even more.

A 0.2 hour per week advance for nondurable workers was responsible for the overall gain in manufacturing. The general strength throughout this sector, especially among textile mill products, more than offset a 3.0 hour drop in floor covering mills to boost the soft-good workweek to 41.4 hours in November.

Nationally, weekly hours in manufacturing averaged down 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours for the month.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

As a result of substantial growth in government and manufacturing along with moderate gains in transportation and public utilities, and trade, the Charleston area nonfarm employment level rose 500 in November. Reflecting growth throughout all sectors, government employment was 400 higher than in the previous month and 18,000 greater than that of a year earlier. Employment in manufacturing increased 300 from October's 19,600. Durable-good employment expanded from 10,800 to 11,000, while nondurable personnel saw an increase of 100 positions. Transportation and public utilities and trade reported advances in employment of 100 each. The upturn in trade was entirely attained by a 100 increase in the retail industry group. Experiencing downturns in employment were construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Both industries lost 100 workers over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area wage and salary employment edged up 100 from October's level of 186,200. Those industries reporting positive employment gains in November were government and services. The government employment level increased 400 reflecting advances in state and local groups. The number of jobs in services rose 200, pushed upward by advances in membership organizations and health services. Declines in employment were reported in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The loss of 300 jobs in the manufacturing sector was caused by layoffs which occurred in both the durable and nondurable industry groups. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced an employment drop of 200 in November. All of the decrease was centered in the banking industry, where 200 persons were separated from their jobs. Recording no change in employment for the month were construction, and transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG METROPLOITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area rose 400 to 261,400 in November. This increase was the result of upturns in manufacturing, trade, and construction. As the demand for durable and nondurable goods increased, the manufacturing work force gained 400 additional employees. The advance was caused primarily by the growth in soft-good jobs. Nondurable-good employment expanded 300 to 68,000 in November, reflecting an upturn of 500 positions in apparel and other textile products. The hard-good sector edged up slightly as few employment changes were noted over the month. Construction and trade employment rose 200 each from October to November. Construction employment was pushed upward by hefty increases in heavy construction and special trade contractors. The seasonal growth in the retail industry was responsible for the rise in trade. Posting downturns in employment of 200 jobs each were government and services. Government employment was lowered in November as a dip in state jobs more than offset a slight advance in the local sector. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities was lowered 100 to 8,900 over the month.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MAKES STRONG, POSITIVE STATEMENT

Unemployment in the nation in November fell to 8.4% of the work force, down 0.4% from October, to reach the lowest rate in two years. One reason for that surprising drop has been the relatively slow growth of the labor force. Total employment during the month rose 0.7%, while the number of peopie unemployed fell 5.3%. The unemployment rate for adult males fell to 7.8% in November from 8.2% in October, while the rate for adult women declined to 7.1% from 7.4%. The rate for teenagers decreased to 19.9% from 21.6% because of a smaller labor force.

Housing starts increased 6.4% in November, a rise which indicates that people are investing and borrowing money and that interest rates are not prohibiting housing growth. Multi-family apartment starts were up 7.9%, while single-family house starts climbed 5.5% in November. The figures showed housing is holding its ground as higher pay and the improved job market are keeping consumers in the spending mood.

Personal income in the United States rose 0.7% in November after climbing 1.1% the previous month and 0.9% in September. November's jump was the tenth increase this year, although it was the smallest since the 0.3% gain of August. Part of the reason for the income boosts in September and October was the return to more normal payrolls after the summer telephone workers' strike.

The 1.1% advance in personal consumption spending was the biggest jump since the 1.7% rise in May and followed an 0.8% gain in October. There was, however, substantially slower growth in November in income from wages and salaries, the single most important element to support spending.

Domestic industrial output in November rose a modest but encouraging 0.8% for a second consecutive month and brought production to 15.9% above a year ago. The rise in industrial production was led largely by a 1.3% increase in business-equipment output, which followed a revised 1.6% gain in October. Output of consumer goods grew 0.2% in November after a revised 0.4% increase the month before.

FACTORY PAYROLLS INCREASE IN THE STATE

Average hourly earnings of production employees in the state's factories rose $0.05 to $7.16 in November. Both sectors of the manufacturing industry registered increases over the month, with the largest coming from nondurables. The hard-good sector, up $0.02 to $7.31 per hour, ranged from a $0.09 gain in lumber and wood products to an $0.18 drop for furniture and fixtures.

Earnings rose $0.07 per hour on the average in the soft-good sector in November to a level of $7.10. Only two industry groups recorded decreased earnings for the month, those being weaving mills, synthetics, and printing and publishing. The increases ranged from a high of $0.25 for food and kindred products to a low of $0.02 in textile finishing, except wool.

On the national level, manufacturing production workers earned $8.97 an hour in November, an increase of $0.06 over the previous month's average.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.16	$ 7.11	$ 6.72	$ 8.65	$ 8.61	$ 8.15
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.86	$294.35	$264.10	$368.49	$366.79	$327.63
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.83	$ 97.69	$ 92.02	$122.26	$121.74	$101.11

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.95	$ 6.88	$ 6.59	$ 6.76	$ 6.77	$ 6.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$280.08	$272.45	$256.35	$277.84	$280.96	$251.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.93	$ 90.42	$ 87.43	$ 92.18	$ 93.25	$ 85.79

MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 0.6 point to 106.7 during November. The increase was caused by the 200 rise in production worker employment, coupled with a 0.2 hour upturn in average weekly hours. The November index was 6.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.3.

TABLE 3

	November, 1983	October, 1983	November, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.7	106.1	100.3
Durable Good Manhour Index	130.4	130.3	120.8
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.7	98.3	93.5
Textile Manhour Index	73.6	73.3	72.2
Apparel Manhour Index	106.7	105.0	100.7

NEW ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN AREAS

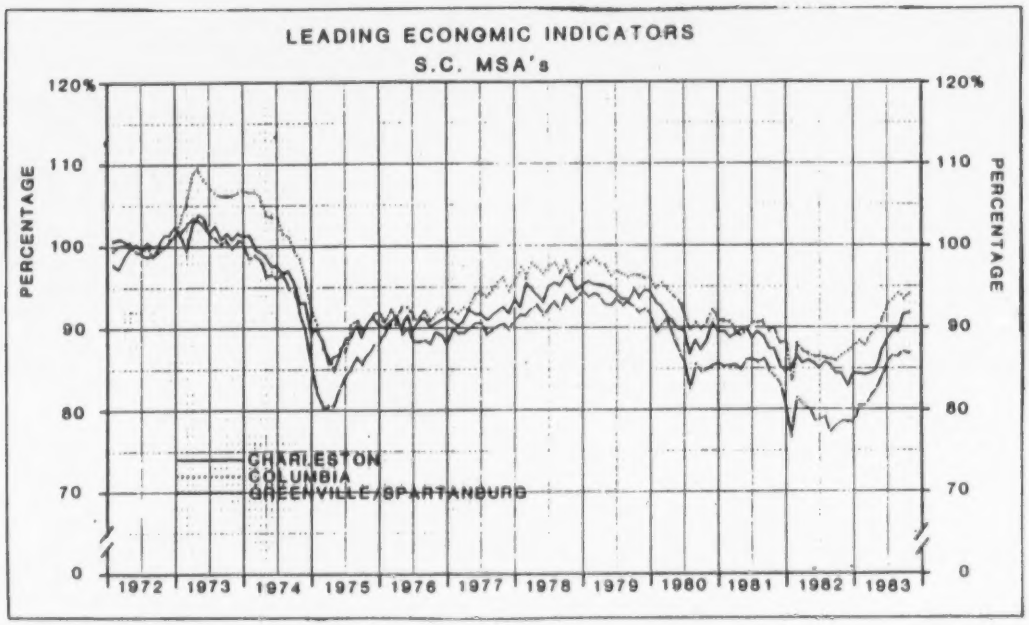
In response to increasing demands for data on local areas, the Research and Analysis Section of the S. C. Employment Security Commission has developed economic indexes for the state's three major metropolitan areas. Specifically, leading and coincident indexes of economic indicators have been generated monthly for the Columbia, Charleston, and Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan areas.

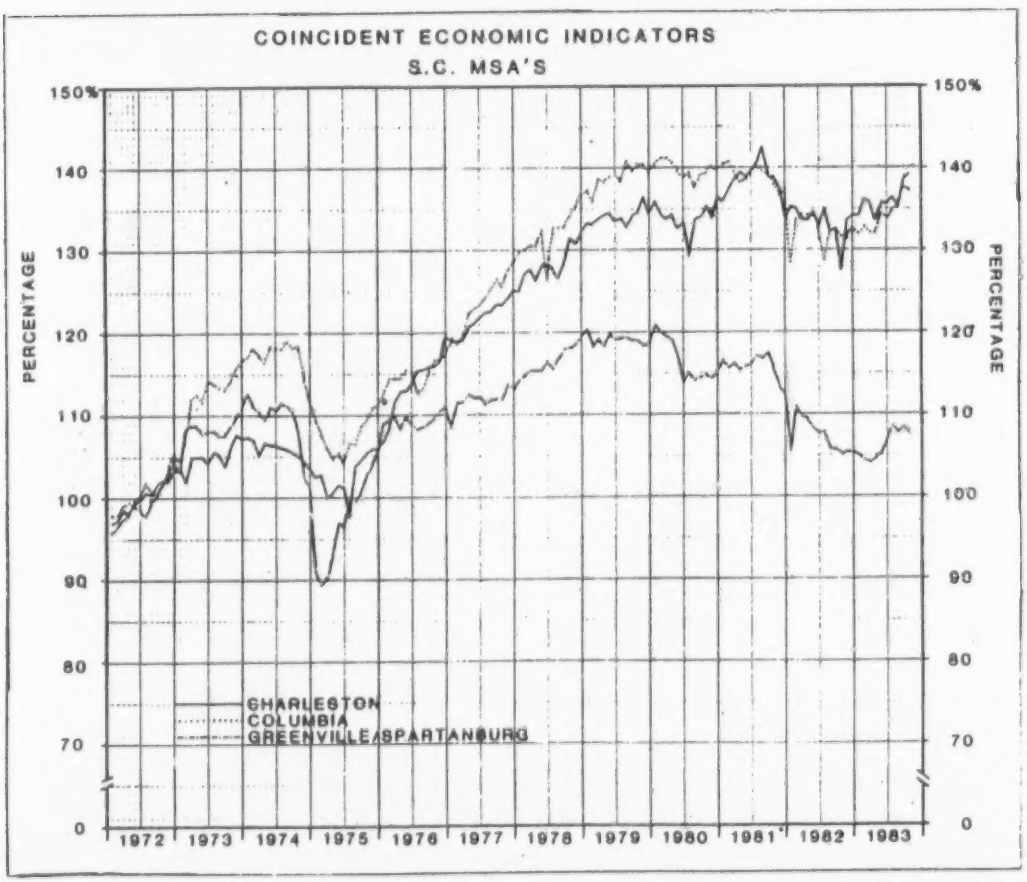
The components of each area's leading index are: average manufacturing workweek, average weekly unemployment insurance (UI) initial claims, nonfarm job openings unfilled, UI benefits paid, total unemployment rate, and ratio of average UI weeks claimed to insured employment. The components of the coincident indexes are: weekly earnings adjusted for inflation, new car registrations, nonfarm wage and salary employment, manufacturing employment, nondurable-good manufacturing employment, and average weekly manhours in manufacturing. Each component is seasonally adjusted before the indexes are calculated.

Components were selected based on their conformity to general economic trends, availability (historical and current), and timeliness. Each chosen indicator was placed in an index based on whether its trend generally led or coincided with overall economic movements. Once determined to be leading or coincident, each component was weighted based on its relative performance as a signal of economic turns.

The indexes for the three areas are not strictly comparable to the state leading and coincident indexes as published in the S.C. Economic Indicators. While each area index has six components, both state indexes have eight. Some indicators used in the state index, and available for the three areas, are not used in the area indexes and vice versa. Some of the state indexes' components are not available for the areas (new business incorporations, retail sales, residential construction, and nonresidential construction). The differences between indexes reflect varying economic structures and, therefore, fortunes between the state and its three major metropolitan areas.

The charts on the following page show the leading and coincident indexes for the three areas from January, 1972 to October, 1983. If you have any questions or would like more information about these indexes, contact Gary Crossley or Joe Ward of Research and Analysis at (803) 758-8983.


LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS
S.C. MSA's
PERCENTAGE
120%
110
100
90
80
70
0
CHARLESTON
COLUMBIA
GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983


COINCIDENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS
S.C. MSA'S
PERCENTAGE
150%
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
0
CHARLESTON
COLUMBIA
GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Planner, Production	99	Plant Superintendent	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Sumter
Computer Operator	18	Keypunch Operator	66	14	X		$11,000		X	Union
Radio Announcer	26	None	N/A	15	X		$ 8,000	X		Georgetown
Manager, Restaurant	89	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Food Service Manager	26	None	N/A	12	X		$14,500	X		Clinton
General Office Clerk	24	Dental Assistant	42	14	X		$ 9,360	X		Chester
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Liberty
Manager, Finance Company	33	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Greenville
Civil Drafter	96	Carpenter	60	14	X		$12,000		X	Walterboro
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Lancaster
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,800		X	Rock Hill
Meat Cutter	72	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Nurse, Instructor	99	Nurse, Staff	52	16	X		$14,000		X	Greenwood

* There are currently more than 94,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1180.7	1182.1	1160.9	- 1.4	+ 19.8
Mining	1.7	1.8	1.7	- 0.1	0.0
Construction	68.7	68.6	66.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.8	11.0	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.8	31.9	31.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	360.6	360.4	353.9	+ 0.2	+ 6.7
Durable Goods	111.1	110.8	106.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.6	247.5	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	56.2	54.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.1	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	10.5	10.6	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.9	15.8	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	233.8	234.0	230.6	- 0.2	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	48.1	48.4	47.6	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.8	25.8	25.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.3	22.6	21.9	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Retail Trade	185.7	185.6	183.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	26.0	25.0	26.6	+ 1.0	- 0.6
Department Stores	18.4	17.6	19.2	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Food Stores	35.1	34.8	34.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Grocery Stores	33.2	33.0	32.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.6	51.9	49.9	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Banking	15.3	15.3	15.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	174.2	177.1	168.7	- 2.9	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	15.8	14.5	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.4	0.0	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	18.5	18.3	17.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.5	10.4	10.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Government	233.7	232.1	236.1	+ 1.6	- 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.2	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.7	71.3	71.7	+ 0.4	0.0
State Education	29.8	29.5	29.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Other State Government	41.9	41.8	42.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total Local Government	124.7	123.6	127.4	+ 1.1	- 2.7
Local Education	72.2	71.1	75.3	+ 1.1	- 3.1
Other Local Government	52.5	52.5	52.1	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Manufacturing	360.6	360.4	353.9	+ 0.2	+ 6.7
Durable Goods	111.1	110.8	106.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.8	13.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.5	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.1	13.1	12.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.7	27.6	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.1	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.9	19.8	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.5	4.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.1	5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.6	247.5	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.9	114.0	113.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.6	32.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.4	34.5	35.9	- 0.1	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.3	16.4	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.2	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.1	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	10.0	9.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.5	7.8	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.3	44.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.8	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.2	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.1	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	8.0	7.9	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.0	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.7	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	31.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.4	17.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.5	18.6	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	COLUMBIA Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	261.4	261.0	257.9	186.3	186.2	182.0
Construction	14.6	14.4	15.6	11.4	11.4	9.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.3	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.4	8.2	7.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.5	95.1	95.4	26.3	26.6	25.3
Durable Goods	27.5	27.4	27.7	12.9	13.1	12.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.5	4.4	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.5	11.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.0	67.7	67.7	13.4	13.5	13.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.0	34.0	34.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.3	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.9	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.1	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.5	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.0	7.1	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	7.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	5.0	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.5	7.4	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.9	54.7	54.0	38.0	38.0	37.8
Wholesale Trade	14.9	15.1	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Retail Trade	40.0	39.6	40.0	27.5	27.5	27.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.5	6.1	6.6	4.3	4.2	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.7	10.6	10.2	14.8	15.0	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	6.0	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.4	40.6	37.9	30.5	30.3	30.4
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	6.4
Health Services	-	-	-	6.6	6.5	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	36.1	36.3	35.0	55.7	55.3	55.1
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Total State Government	9.6	9.9	9.0	30.6	30.3	30.4
Total Local Government	24.7	24.6	24.3	17.8	17.7	17.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.2	153.7	151.9	38.0	38.2	37.9
Construction	10.7	10.8	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.9	19.6	19.6	12.5	12.7	12.7
Durable Goods	11.0	10.8	10.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	-	-	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	0.4
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	0.1
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.5	10.7	10.8
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.8	-	-	0.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.2	5.4	5.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.8	.8	-	-	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.2	35.1	34.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.6	7.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	27.6	27.5	27.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.5	26.7	26.7	6.1	6.0	5.6
Total Government	45.6	45.2	43.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Total Federal Government	17.1	16.9	16.6	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	12.6	12.5	11.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	15.9	15.8	15.4	3.4	3.4	3.5

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	46.8	45.9	42.7	42.6	42.3
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	22.0	21.8	21.3	12.6	12.6	12.2
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.3	17.2	17.1	7.7	7.7	7.2
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change from Oct. 1983	Net Change from Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	542.0	542.1	534.4	- 0.1	+ 7.6
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	149.3	149.1	146.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	35.5	35.2	32.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.8	113.8	114.2	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.3	47.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.1	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.1	15.2	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.3	38.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.6	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.0	6.9	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.9	109.8	108.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade	12.0	12.1	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	5.5	- 0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	97.9	97.6	96.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
General Merchandise Stores	18.9	18.1	19.4	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Food Stores	15.1	15.0	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.3	32.3	31.2	- 0.0	+ 1.1
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.9	5.8	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	102.0	103.2	98.8	- 1.2	+ 3.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.2	10.9	10.0	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.9	11.8	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.1	11.0	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	130.4	129.7	132.4	+ 0.7	- 2.0
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.2	37.0	37.2	+ 0.2	0.0
State Education	14.6	14.4	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Other State Government	22.6	22.6	22.8	0.0	- 0.2
Total Local Government	81.8	81.2	83.8	+ 0.6	- 2.0
Local Education	53.4	52.8	55.7	+ 0.6	- 2.3
Other Local Government	28.3	28.4	28.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
MANUFACTURING	282.4	282.2	276.6	297.86	294.35	264.10	41.6	41.4	39.3	7.16	7.11	6.72
DURABLE GOODS	84.4	84.1	80.4	306.29	306.18	272.05	41.9	42.0	39.6	7.31	7.29	6.87
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.0	260.62	263.59	240.12	41.9	43.0	42.2	6.22	6.13	5.69
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	3.9	228.93	243.21	206.65	39.0	40.2	37.1	5.87	6.05	5.57
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	382.84	377.32	323.51	45.2	44.6	42.4	8.47	8.46	7.63
Fabricated Metal Products	10.6	10.6	10.1	293.11	287.12	259.20	41.4	40.9	40.0	7.08	7.02	6.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.5	18.6	319.70	316.01	288.34	42.4	41.8	38.6	7.54	7.56	7.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	306.44	298.99	273.15	43.1	41.7	38.8	7.11	7.17	7.04
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.0	14.9	14.7	278.80	276.69	230.62	40.0	40.1	36.9	6.97	6.90	6.25
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	265.52	252.98	252.33	40.6	39.1	39.8	6.54	6.47	6.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.0	198.1	196.2	293.94	289.64	260.68	41.4	41.2	39.2	7.10	7.03	6.65
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.0	9.9	251.54	240.98	196.38	39.8	39.7	33.8	6.32	6.07	5.81
Textile Mill Products	98.4	98.4	97.7	269.51	266.98	241.86	41.4	41.2	39.2	6.51	6.48	6.17
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.5	29.3	28.0	278.63	269.57	247.46	42.8	41.6	40.7	6.51	6.48	6.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.6	30.7	31.9	268.37	272.28	240.29	39.7	40.1	37.9	6.76	6.79	6.34
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.0	7.0	263.33	245.83	236.16	42.2	40.7	40.3	6.24	6.04	5.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.0	13.1	13.5	280.73	278.56	258.56	41.9	41.7	40.4	6.70	6.68	6.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.3	263.68	280.67	239.98	41.2	44.2	40.4	6.40	6.35	5.94
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.7	8.1	248.09	243.67	207.23	42.7	42.6	39.1	5.81	5.72	5.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.5	36.9	192.76	189.24	181.54	39.5	39.1	37.9	4.88	4.84	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	8.5	173.20	168.97	161.17	37.9	37.3	35.5	4.57	4.53	4.54
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.8	12.9	164.75	164.75	158.84	37.7	37.7	36.6	4.37	4.37	4.34
Paper and Allied Products	10.5	10.4	10.1	504.80	488.61	420.26	46.1	45.2	41.9	10.95	10.81	10.03
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	291.20	293.09	291.44	40.0	39.5	37.8	7.28	7.42	7.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.4	21.6	21.4	457.00	441.27	393.46	43.4	42.8	40.9	10.53	10.31	9.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
NOVEMBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.5	368.49	366.79	327.63	42.6	42.6	40.2	8.65	8.61	8.15
Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.8	359.31	359.26	325.03	43.5	43.6	41.3	8.26	8.24	7.87
Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.7	381.80	375.74	330.65	41.5	41.2	38.9	9.20	9.12	8.50

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.6	280.08	272.45	256.35	40.3	39.6	38.9	6.95	6.88	6.59
Durable Goods	9.4	9.3	8.8	277.17	269.56	245.50	40.7	39.7	38.6	6.81	6.79	6.36
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	274.33	272.58	285.29	42.4	42.0	44.3	6.47	6.49	6.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	276.48	264.86	275.31	38.4	37.2	41.4	7.20	7.12	6.65
Nondurable Goods	10.0	10.0	9.8	281.78	276.01	266.17	39.8	39.6	39.2	7.08	6.97	6.79
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	233.50	233.68	228.74	37.3	36.8	39.1	6.26	6.35	5.85
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	163.25	174.04	157.91	35.8	38.0	36.3	4.56	4.58	4.35

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	72.4	72.1	72.4	277.84	280.96	251.55	41.1	41.5	39.0	6.76	6.77	6.45
Durable Goods	20.4	20.3	20.6	280.70	287.32	259.96	40.8	41.4	38.8	6.88	6.94	6.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.2	302.08	312.83	280.74	41.1	41.6	38.3	7.35	7.52	7.33
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.8	51.8	277.12	278.05	248.04	41.3	41.5	39.0	6.71	6.70	6.36
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.3	29.7	274.86	273.55	239.90	41.9	41.7	39.2	6.56	6.56	6.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.1	10.0	9.5	269.57	267.56	239.99	41.6	41.1	39.8	6.48	6.51	6.03
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.2	285.02	286.96	241.01	42.1	42.2	38.5	6.77	6.80	6.26
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	261.88	251.29	218.59	39.5	38.9	36.8	6.63	6.46	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	263.94	250.17	249.08	41.5	39.9	40.9	6.36	6.27	6.09
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	7.8	7.5	177.75	176.10	165.43	37.9	38.2	36.2	4.69	4.61	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	1.9	157.44	154.34	145.77	35.3	35.4	33.9	4.46	4.36	4.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.5	361.12	344.85	314.28	43.3	41.8	40.5	8.34	8.25	7.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,530	6,500	6,360	3,940	3,910	3,670	2,590	2,590	2,690
AIKEN---------	37,100	36,600	36,200	18,800	18,800	17,700	18,300	17,800	18,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,590	2,630	2,710	1,010	1,050	1,060	1,580	1,580	1,650
ANDERSON------	46,970	46,780	45,890	21,960	21,820	21,310	25,010	24,960	24,580
BAMBERG-------	4,600	4,610	4,590	1,850	1,860	1,750	2,750	2,750	2,840
BARNWELL------	6,580	6,450	6,490	2,950	2,810	2,680	3,630	3,640	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,130	23,130	22,160	1,170	1,170	1,280	21,960	21,960	20,880
BERKELEY------	19,100	19,100	19,100	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,100	13,100	13,200
CALHOUN-------	3,880	3,860	3,840	2,180	2,170	2,100	1,700	1,690	1,740
CHARLESTON----	122,800	122,200	120,800	10,600	10,400	10,600	112,200	111,800	110,200
CHEROKEE------	13,940	13,930	13,620	7,060	7,080	6,620	6,880	6,850	7,000
CHESTER-------	11,180	11,190	11,430	6,560	6,580	6,810	4,620	4,610	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	11,450	11,350	10,930	6,480	6,500	6,070	4,970	4,850	4,860
CLARENDON-----	6,290	6,270	6,220	1,720	1,720	1,640	4,570	4,550	4,580
COLLETON------	8,530	8,540	8,450	2,490	2,490	2,400	6,040	6,050	6,050
DARLINGTON----	19,150	19,010	19,130	8,250	8,130	8,240	10,900	10,880	10,890
DILLON--------	8,240	8,260	8,180	3,330	3,350	3,110	4,910	4,910	5,070
DORCHESTER----	12,300	12,400	12,000	3,300	3,200	3,100	9,000	9,200	8,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,410	4,450	4,550	2,240	2,260	2,370	2,170	2,190	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	5,960	5,940	5,740	2,290	2,280	2,010	3,670	3,660	3,730
FLORENCE------	42,660	42,550	42,280	12,630	12,610	12,230	30,030	29,940	30,050
GEORGETOWN----	14,550	14,470	15,000	4,030	4,010	4,120	10,520	10,460	10,880
GREENVILLE----	147,000	147,000	143,700	47,000	47,200	46,800	100,000	99,800	96,900
GREENWOOD-----	24,720	24,900	24,660	11,250	11,350	11,230	13,470	13,550	13,430
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,870	4,790	1,770	1,760	1,730	3,100	3,110	3,060
HORRY---------	43,520	44,640	41,510	6,820	6,800	6,460	36,700	37,840	35,050
JASPER--------	3,160	3,160	3,130	220	220	220	2,940	2,940	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,680	14,630	14,530	7,780	7,750	7,690	6,900	6,880	6,840
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,570	18,320	9,960	9,980	10,740	7,610	7,590	7,580
LAURENS-------	17,190	17,280	17,390	8,060	8,110	8,250	9,130	9,170	9,140
LEE-----------	2,810	2,810	2,900	1,040	1,040	1,070	1,770	1,770	1,830
LEXINGTON-----	41,900	41,800	41,100	13,200	13,200	12,700	28,700	28,600	28,400
MCCORMICK-----	1,760	1,870	1,990	790	890	970	970	980	1,020
MARION--------	11,060	11,340	11,090	5,610	5,530	5,070	5,450	5,810	6,020
MARLBORO------	8,490	8,500	8,570	4,140	4,150	4,180	4,350	4,350	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,680	10,670	10,670	5,080	5,100	4,950	5,600	5,570	5,720
OCONEE--------	17,430	17,360	17,370	8,570	8,510	8,410	8,860	8,850	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,290	24,260	24,060	8,330	8,310	8,020	15,960	15,950	16,040
PICKENS-------	28,700	28,700	28,000	12,100	12,100	11,400	16,600	16,600	16,600
RICHLAND------	144,400	144,400	140,900	13,100	13,400	12,600	131,300	131,000	128,300
SALUDA--------	2,800	2,800	2,740	1,080	1,070	1,010	1,720	1,730	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	85,700	85,300	86,200	36,400	35,800	37,200	49,300	49,500	49,000
SUMTER--------	25,900	25,970	26,330	8,200	8,290	8,470	17,700	17,680	17,860
UNION---------	9,080	9,170	8,830	5,050	5,130	4,740	4,030	4,040	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,160	8,140	8,310	2,770	2,760	2,870	5,390	5,380	5,440
YORK----------	38,030	38,210	37,850	12,510	12,700	12,700	25,520	25,510	25,150

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
NOVEMBER, 1983

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,680	9,580	9,760	1,050	980	1,200	10.8	10.2	12.3
AIKEN---------	43,970	43,570	45,770	4,280	4,450	5,520	9.7	10.2	12.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,740	3,880	3,890	610	620	570	16.3	16.0	14.7
ANDERSON------	61,350	60,620	63,440	5,010	4,680	7,240	8.2	7.7	11.4
BAMBERG-------	7,180	7,250	7,510	610	590	820	8.5	8.1	10.9
BARNWELL------	9,210	9,470	9,580	770	1,100	1,080	8.4	11.6	11.3
BEAUFORT------	30,040	30,060	29,650	1,770	1,720	2,060	5.9	5.7	6.9
BERKELEY------	38,610	38,760	39,590	2,670	2,990	3,510	6.9	7.7	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,170	7,250	7,580	480	510	840	6.7	7.0	11.1
CHARLESTON---	113,210	112,720	115,120	8,130	8,130	9,620	7.2	7.2	8.4
CHEROKEE------	21,860	21,890	22,650	1,590	1,690	2,470	7.3	7.7	10.9
CHESTER-------	14,040	14,100	14,970	1,490	1,560	1,890	10.6	11.1	12.6
CHESTERFIELD--	18,600	18,550	19,110	1,560	1,550	2,530	8.4	8.4	13.2
CLARENDON-----	12,290	12,570	12,970	1,030	990	1,550	8.4	7.9	12.0
COLLETON------	12,670	12,880	13,270	1,210	1,310	1,690	9.6	10.2	12.7
DARLINGTON----	27,020	26,870	28,350	2,700	2,480	3,570	10.0	9.2	12.6
DILLON--------	13,400	13,590	14,200	1,290	1,200	1,930	9.6	8.8	13.6
DORCHESTER----	23,910	23,910	24,330	1,620	1,720	1,950	6.8	7.2	8.0
EDGEFIELD-----	8,290	8,360	8,520	690	660	570	8.3	7.9	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,680	9,610	9,860	780	760	1,130	8.1	7.9	11.5
FLORENCE------	49,520	50,030	51,730	4,120	4,250	5,770	8.3	8.5	11.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,350	20,190	21,540	2,830	2,500	3,150	13.9	12.4	14.6
GREENVILLE----	142,240	141,590	150,000	9,180	9,510	16,200	6.5	6.7	10.8
GREENWOOD-----	25,450	25,600	27,510	2,360	2,410	3,980	9.3	9.4	14.5
HAMPTON-------	7,440	7,490	7,610	820	810	960	11.0	10.8	12.6
HORRY---------	60,530	61,930	61,390	5,540	4,850	7,810	9.2	7.8	12.7
JASPER--------	6,190	6,210	6,520	510	510	770	8.2	8.2	11.8
KERSHAW-------	18,120	18,150	18,910	1,380	1,530	2,010	7.6	8.4	10.6
LANCASTER-----	21,960	22,010	24,160	2,130	2,250	3,050	9.7	10.2	12.6
LAURENS-------	21,870	22,030	23,750	2,180	2,270	3,480	10.0	10.3	14.7
LEE-----------	7,370	7,530	7,820	780	750	900	10.6	10.0	11.5
LEXINGTON-----	67,610	67,700	68,820	3,970	4,540	5,430	5.9	6.7	7.9
MCCORMICK-----	3,080	3,140	3,570	540	420	650	17.5	13.4	18.2
MARION--------	16,560	16,660	16,970	2,240	1,780	2,320	13.5	10.7	13.7
MARLBORO------	11,820	11,710	13,080	2,070	1,980	3,040	17.5	16.9	23.2
NEWBERRY------	16,120	16,250	16,960	970	1,020	1,510	6.0	6.3	8.9
OCONEE--------	19,980	19,930	22,270	2,050	2,110	4,020	10.3	10.6	18.1
ORANGEBURG----	36,450	37,050	38,200	3,210	3,460	4,590	8.8	9.3	12.0
PICKENS-------	39,920	39,370	40,540	3,280	2,990	3,690	8.2	7.6	9.1
RICHLAND------	129,270	128,560	130,630	6,970	7,180	8,800	5.4	5.6	6.7
SALUDA--------	6,600	6,600	6,820	690	610	920	10.5	9.2	13.5
SPARTANBURG---	100,270	99,560	105,110	6,980	6,950	11,300	7.0	7.0	10.8
SUMTER--------	33,060	33,170	34,690	3,030	2,950	3,590	9.2	8.9	10.3
UNION---------	12,480	13,040	14,220	1,840	2,320	3,680	14.7	17.8	25.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,970	16,080	17,060	1,700	1,480	2,230	10.6	9.2	13.1
YORK--------- --	50,650	50,160	52,510	4,500	3,970	5,700	8.9	7.9	10.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
COLUMBIA, S.C.
PERMIT NO. 570

ADDRESS CHANGE:
( ) Remove from mailing list
( ) Change as shown above
Please send any address changes to the address in the upper left hand corner.

The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.